

## SUBMARINES DESTROY FLEET

## SINK MANY SHIPS ON THEIR FIRST WAR TRYOUT.

Prize Boats Prove Their Value in Naval Manoeuvres. Destroying Big Ships and Coming Within Easy Torpedo Firing Range Without Detection.

Newport, July 20. Out in the dark waters south and west of the little island of No Man's Land the submarines, armed with machinery of warfare, proved their worth in a fashion theoretically impossible last night.

At the vital points of at least three main class battleships of Rear Admiral Hago Osterhaus's attacking Blue fleet, the midges of darkness and the darkness of the night were the only approaches to New York fired obliterating torpedoes, the destroyers of the Red fleet did the rest and New York and Boston were admittedly spared from capture.

This is the message that Rear Admiral Osterhaus sent chirping through the wireless antenna to Commander E. W. Foss of the Red fleet after the second day's fight in New England waters was over.

"Work of submarines amazingly successful. Three came within 500 yards. Congratulations to officers."

That admission from the commander of the attacking fleet of seventeen battleships coupled with the heartening tone of the special order which Commander Eberle issued to his fleet at the end of the two days' manoeuvres was sufficient to inspire the nerve worn officers and crews of Eberle's mosquito fleet with a wholesome pride in achievement.

Whatever the umpires may decide the results of Wednesday morning's day battle in Block Island Sound to have been it is pretty safe to say that when the two fleets fought for two hours last night in noiseless encounter the destroyers, submarines and nondescript craft representing the weaker battleship backbone of Commander Eberle's fleet did work that would set the nation building evergreen arches in more serious times.

The morning's manoeuvres had been officially called off by the umpires at noon on Wednesday and it then behooved the Blue fleet to gather its scattered integers into a knot and steam seaward in preparation for the night attack. Whatever battleships on either side had been sunk were raised within the hour and set free.

At the old military rendezvous of Block Island, the destroyers of the Red fleet were not spar or turret of the twilight armada of the Blue to be seen by any of the longshore sails and summer borders on Martha's Vineyard and Block Island.

The dark came and with it faded the sight of Commander Eberle's hive of destroyers heading out to sea from the entrance to the Newport channel, wherein they had been hidden for the better part of the afternoon. Out by Point Judith the summer borders along the heights could just discern through glasses the lines of the Dixie, flagship of the Red fleet, and many dark smoke smudges to the southward, which represented the remaining ships of Eberle's fleet.

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Survive as they might, not a single watchman from the shore could pick up the rounded hulls of the destroyers, yet seven of these valiant destroyers were lurking somewhere out at sea waiting for the dark to come.

Conditions favored the defenders. Under the spur of a stiff wind from the south the sea was kicked up into heavy whitecaps. There was no promise of a moon until very late and the blackness was perfect for stealthy attack of destroyer or submarine.

Commander Eberle moved his defensive line further out toward the open Atlantic than the position which he had taken to resist the morning attack by the battleships of the Blue fleet.

Island's eastern tip and No Man's Land out of the southern extremity of Martha's Vineyard he stretched the steel line with several destroyers cruising far toward Montauk Point and across the bay.

The submarines, under command of Lieut. Bingham, Commander Eberle held in close leash until word of the advance of the battle fleet should be reported to him.

It was the destroyer Lamson, commanded by Lieut. John McN. Luby, that first picked up the vanguard of the Blue fleet. The destroyer was within three other destroyers, had been detached by the commander of the Red fleet to dart far out into the black Atlantic and get news of the approach of the enemy.

Out they sped at a thirty knot clip with all lights doused and spark catches on their stacks. The Lamson caught sight of the vanguard of the Blue fleet on the sea ahead of her when she was about thirty miles south by east from No Man's Land. The little destroyer sped forward cautiously until, through the night glasses of the four starboard and left hand of the big armored cruiser Washington were made out.

Lower the Lamson crept, cutting down the distance from 2,000 to 2,500 yards. Suddenly the searchlights sprouted their riotous filaments from masts and bridge aboard the Washington. They caught the alarm and the destroyer turned back.

When the white beam of searchlight picked out the Lamson in dazzling white she lay within 1,000 yards—killing distance. The Washington had been sunk and did not know it.

After that initial slaughter the ponderous battleships of the Blue fleet moved swiftly up to make the passage between Block Island and No Man's Land. The Washington had been hit by one of the Blue's advance scout screens, comprising the scout cruisers Chester and Salem and eight slower moving battleships.

Commander Eberle's fleet, then, was made up of the battleships of the Blue fleet, the scout cruisers Chester and Salem and eight slower moving battleships. The Washington had been hit by one of the Blue's advance scout screens, comprising the scout cruisers Chester and Salem and eight slower moving battleships.

When the Washington was hit, the commander of the Red fleet, Rear Admiral Ward, had to flash orders on his signal yard and that gave the prowling destroyers a chance.

Whenever the darting black shape of a destroyer was picked up by the eye of the searchlight within range of the ships' searchlights, the destroyers of the Red fleet would fire at it and that by right it was the duty of the empire as well as an intimation of the discovered destroyer that it would be considered itself at the bottom of fifty fathoms.

It is not an easy thing in broad daylight

to pick up a green painted barrel afloat in the waves at 1,000 yards. A far more difficult thing in the night dark sea was a searchlight beam buck and forth until it rests for an instant on a bobbing green metal cap that instantly disappears.

That disappearance means that within a definite number of seconds there will be a quiver under one's feet, a roar and then oblivion.

So the submarines ducked and swiggled in the darkness, the destroyers of the Blue fleet, once in a while bobbing up impulsively within 500 yards or so of the rushing gray hull of a first class battleship to indicate that its keel had been buried from the surface of the sea.

The submarine Narwhal, commanded by Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, burrowed through the waves by the side of the destroyer Burrows until the bigger brother was discovered by one of the shining eyes of the big Michigan and then just as the battleship was proclaiming that she had sunk the destroyer, with six inch shells the Narwhal dove completely under the counter of the battleship and came up on the other side.

The cap of the conning tower was thrown back and the searchlight ray fell on the little black hole atop the cylinder of metal. Lieut. Nimitz's head popped up there.

"Here there, blue battleship," he called triumphantly, "I have the honor to report that you are torpedoes!"

While the battle between the submarines and destroyers on one hand and the advance of the Blue fleet on the other was raging to the south and east of No Man's Land Commander Eberle and the remainder of his fleet moved over to the westward, where Rear Admiral Osterhaus was maneuvering the rest of his battle fleet in column.

Eberle's flagship, the Dixie, moved ahead of the head of the column at a good five mile distance, cutting the waters with theoretical contact with the enemy.

But there was no general engagement between Osterhaus's reserve column and the make believe battleships of the Red fleet. The advance of the Blue fleet was not a general engagement, but a series of small engagements, having been advised that his advance screen had been thoroughly demoralized and was well nigh destroyed, the Dixie moved forward.

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wealth, so he is mobilizing two armies in the field. If no army appears by the time the armies are ready for action they will turn about and fight each other.

Gov. Foss will direct the war personally. It is expected that the big battle will be fought in the northeast part of the State between July 23 and 25.

The most extensive military operation of the kind ever held in the United States confined exclusively to the State militia. A force of 10,000 men has been detailed by acting Chief of Staff, Major C. Hanna of the General Staff, left Washington to-night to be on the ground early and assist Gov. Foss and Assistant General G. W. Pearson in the direction of operations.

The combined forces will consist of six regiments of infantry, three batteries of field artillery, four troops of cavalry, three field hospitals and three ambulance companies and signal corps. The force will be organized into two brigades, one blue and the other red, to be commanded respectively by Brig. Gen. Clark and Gen. Foss.

Gov. Foss in ordering out the entire militia had done so on very important information that Boston was being invaded by an invading force and that there is a big land engagement for the possession of New York city.

Concerning the situation the War Department made the following statement to-night:

A state of war exists between the United States and a foreign Power. During May the invading landed a strong force to the south of Boston and advanced against and captured that city. Since that time the bulk of this force has been transferred to the present principal theatre of war in the vicinity of New York city, where the main contending armies are now confronting each other.

The principal fleet of the United States Navy is blockaded in Hampton Roads, but a small fleet of cruisers based on Portland, Me., is still free to go and come on the New England coast.

Gen. Foss's command constitutes that part of the invading force which has remained in Boston and Gen. Clark's force is supposed to be made up of the detachments of United States troops which have been in central Massachusetts and along the Merrimack River observing Gen. Foss's in Boston.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Authority was granted to-day by Major-General Arthur Hays Sulzberger, commanding the army manoeuvre division in Texas, to send part of his command to participate in the manoeuvres of the United States Army.

This action is taken upon the request of the Governor of Texas. The manoeuvres will be held near Austin from August 7 to August 15, with the entire State militia participating. The army manoeuvre division is composed of the entire Twenty-second Infantry, one troop of the Third Cavalry and the first battalion of the Third Field Artillery.

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## PARIS POLICE VISIT M. JEAN

## WANT TO KNOW ABOUT HIS CREDIT FONCIER AMERICAN.

Some One Complained About Bonds With New York Real Estate Backing. Secured on Contracts, Says Spokesman Here—Millions in Balance Sheet.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PARIS, July 20.—The police searched to-day the European office of the Credit Foncier American at 5 Rue du Quatre-Septembre and also the home of the director-general, J. M. Jean, a retired army officer, who was at one time French Governor of Martinique.

Half a dozen provincial branches of the company were also visited. The police acted on complaints that the company has been selling bonds guaranteed upon large blocks of real estate in New York.

The police were informed that the company really owns only one house, which is without a tenant.

The Credit Foncier American has an office on the tenth floor of Lord's Court Building at 27 William street. Its president is George J. Ord, at one time connected with a New York company that sells bonds for investment in real estate.

The secretary and treasurer is Daniel D. Gile. Both of these officers are in this country, but the vice-president, Ernest Proger, is in Paris, as is J. M. Jean, the director-general, who is the real head of the company.

The offices of the company were in yesterday afternoon when word was received here of the action taken in Paris, and no notification thereof had been sent to the office here. A man in the office who said he was authorized to speak for the secretary said that the company had nothing to conceal and that he believed the action of the Paris authorities was prompted by one Pouguez, a former agent of the company, who is suing it for 10,000 francs damages for defamation, and whom the company is suing for 25,000 francs for acts injurious to it.

The suit comes to trial in the Commercial Court in Paris to-morrow.

"The bonds we have sold in France do not say they are guaranteed by real estate in New York, but that they are secured by contracts to purchase real estate," said the company's representative. "The company was organized in 1908 on the same basis as the Credit Foncier of France, which has a balance sheet of 80,000,000 francs, and there are dozens of other Credits Fonciers selling bonds in France. Ever since the company was formed it has been antagonizing other companies of like nature, and I believe whatever was done in Paris to-day has been inspired by enemies of the company and not by persons who purchased bonds."

The company's representative further said that while the concern has an authorized stock issue of 10,000,000, the only stock actually issued is 8,000,000 of preference stock, none of which has been sold. It has been used in part payment for options on real estate. With the exception of a small amount of money invested in a tenement house in Geneva, Switzerland, all the money realized on bonds has been sent here for investment.

A book exhibited in the office yesterday showed that out of a total bond issue of 10,000,000 francs, there have been sold 170,000 worth to the Paris office and twelve branch agencies to be sold and that the total amount of cash sent here for investment is 83,000 francs. Many of the company's options on real estate have been obtained by the payment of a small amount of cash and stock in the company.

The company's representative said that many shares have been issued to John P. Stoecker, a real estate agent at 203 Broadway, on contracts to buy various parcels of real estate in New York city.

"The only property the company owns outright is 34,000 acres of coal lands in Buchanan county, Virginia," said the company's representative. "The company has paid \$5 an acre for this property, and the sellers took stock, which we are obliged to sell for them before the property really belongs to the company. We have not sold the stock, but we are demanding the money. The company carries this property at an appraised value of \$175 an acre because it will be worth that when a railroad is built through that section."

The company's balance sheet for December 31, 1910, prepared by the State Auditor of the State of New York, showed that the company claims to have "purchase contracts" for real estate in Manhattan having an appraised value of \$3,710,000, and its Virginia lands are appraised at \$1,750,000. The company has real estate in France worth \$3,114, and its largest asset is \$4,500,000 for notes receivable.

The company's representative said that these are the notes of the company, which are not collectible until the company's profits have reached that figure. One item of \$175,000, "due from Paris office," was said to be for the bonds sent there to be sold. Its franchise and organization are valued at \$1,000,000, and the balance sheet figures up assets of \$12,236,800. Among the company's assets are 10,000,000 francs payable for bonds, \$18,494 for accounts payable and \$2,123,550 due on real estate contracts, which enables the company to figure out a surplus of \$1,754,612.

The company's representative said that J. M. Jean is a man of strict integrity and that he did not believe the Director-General would countenance any misrepresentation in the sale of bonds. He said that the French Consul in New York had been making no inquiries as to the company's really holdings here that he knows of. No bonds have been offered for sale in this country, he said.

MISS PECK STILL CLIMBING. Conquered Two Peaks of Coropuna in Peru Last Sunday.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. LIMA, Peru, July 20.—Miss Alice Peck, the American mountain climber, who has returned to South America to retrieve her lost record, has arrived. She is accompanied by the Alpine climber Volkmar.

Miss Peck, accompanied by Volkmar and five Peruvians, has been in the Department of Arequipa. On Sunday last she reached the top of two peaks of the volcano Coropuna.

SUNKEN SUBMARINE AGAIN IN COMMISSION. SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. CALAIS, July 20.—The submarine Pluviose, which was sunk in 1910 and raised, has been placed in commission again. She arrived here to-day and received a rousing welcome.

BRITISH ADVISER TO TURKEY OUT. SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 20.—Sir William Willcocks, the British adviser to the Ministry of Public Works and the noted engineer and designer of the Assouan dam, who has carried out great irrigation works in Egypt and Mesopotamia, has resigned.

DIAZ BACK IN PARIS. SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. PARIS, July 20.—Porfirio Diaz, who was in Cologne with his family, has returned to Paris.

SCHMOCKEL AN AIR PILOT. SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. PARIS, July 20.—E. M. Schmoeckel of New York has passed the examination for a French license as pilot of balloons.

## GATES SLOWLY MENDING.

## Condition So Much Improved That Daily Reports Will Cease.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. PARIS, July 20.—The condition of John W. Gates has improved. His son says that the doctors believe that he will continue to improve slowly.

The daily report will be suspended unless a change for the worse sets in.

MORLEY WARNS THE LORDS. Anti-Veto Bill Passed With Amendments—Threat of 500 New Peers.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. LONDON, July 20.—During the debate on the Parliament Bill in the House of Lords this evening Lord Lansdowne said that as the Lords had spent much time in amending the bill it would be ridiculous to reject the bill as now amended. He said that it should be sent to the House of Commons, where it was to be hoped that it would be treated with the ordinary decency of parliamentary warfare.

The Unionist peers, he said, would insist upon making amendments as long as they were free agents.

The Earl of Halsbury said he would never consent to the passing of the bill unless the amendments were accepted, and Lord Morley warned the House that the rejection of the bill would involve tremendous dislocation of business, great exasperation of political opinion and temper and bring about the necessity of again going over a thankless and wearisome journey.

The House of Lords passed the bill on its third reading without a division. The bill as amended now goes back to the House of Commons, where the Government will undoubtedly reject the amendments. It will then be returned to the Lords for final acceptance or rejection.

The amended bill will come before the House of Commons on Monday, when Mr. Asquith is expected to make a statement with reference to the creation of the new peers.

The Cabinet will meet on Saturday, when King George returns from Scotland. Premier Asquith will have an audience with the King immediately upon his return to London.

The leading Tory paper this morning practically admitted that the Lords would knuckle down and accept the measure. If they refuse to do so the King will probably be asked by the Government to create 500 new peers in order to give the Liberals a majority in the second chamber.

CANCER NOT INCREASING. London Research Leader on Progress in Study of the Disease.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. LONDON, July 20.—Dr. Baileiff, superintendent of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, intimates in his annual report that cancer is not increasing. He says: "For the first time there appears to be no increase, fully demonstrating the fact that it is wrong to make disquieting statements about the increase of a disease."

Detailing continued experiments with mice, he says that the data show that the laws of heredity play a considerable part in the development of cancer of the breast. He deprecates alarming deductions that might be made therefrom and pessimistic anticipations regarding efforts to cope with the disease.

Experiments have not yet revealed how the disease is likely to be transmitted, he says, but he is certain that it does not consist in the inheritance of a general constitutional predisposition. It is to be inferred that it is a local or circumscribed tissue that is predisposed.

COURT SUPPORTS AERO CLUB. Appeal of Aviator Gilmour Against His Suspension Is Rejected.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. LONDON, July 20.—The application of Gilmour, the aviator, for a court order restraining the Aero Club from suspending his pilot's certificate because he flew over the Henley course during the recent regatta has been refused. Counsel for the aviator immediately lodged an appeal.

Gilmour is fighting for a chance to compete in the Daily Mail's circuit race for a prize of \$50,000, which begins on Saturday. Gilmour is the same aviator who flew over the Parliament house recently while the peers were debating an important amendment to the Lords veto bill.

He was not even censured for this action, he occurred in the evening, and there were few pedestrians who lived would have been in danger if he had fallen.

156 SHIPS HELD UP. Rioters in Cardiff Loot the Baggage of a Chinese Crew.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. CARDIFF, July 20.—The strikers held up to-day the wagons loaded with the belongings of the Chinese crew of a steamship and after overpowering the police guard turned the wagons into a side street and looted them.

Men and women carried off much valuable booty in the way of furs and bric-a-brac and what they did not wish they made a bonfire of.

There are 6,000 idle seamen and dockers in Cardiff and 156 ships are detained in the harbor.

"There Comes the Sea Breeze Lady!" Many homes in the hot tenement districts are made happy by this joyful cry as an A. C. P. visitor arranges for a mother and her children to go to the seashore.

19,600 Are Waiting. So far this summer 4,000 tired mothers and sick children have spent a day or week at Sea Breeze.

50 Poor Families a Day have appealed to us for Fresh Air Relief for baby's sake, one writes; another pleads for Mama.

Won't You Help Them? You will enjoy your own vacation more. Think of the joy of anticipation, the benefits and the memories long to be cherished that one of the following possibilities will give a mother or child one glorious day of sea breezes.

\$1 lets a little family enjoy it together. \$2.50 will give a whole week of new life and cheer to a worn-out mother, an aged father or an undernourished working girl. \$5 gives a teething baby and its "little mother" a healthful week. \$10 gives four school children a first start for next year. \$25 sends a car-load of careworn people off for a day's outing. \$125 gives an excursion to sea mothers and children—for many their only outing.

Tell Us How Many You Will Help Send contributions to R. S. Mintram, Treasurer, Room 21, 111 West 22nd Street, THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR R. FULTON CUTTING, President.

## Men's Two-Garment Suits at Saks'

"We have made your burden lighter by eliminating from Saks Summer clothes for men every unnecessary ounce of weight. We have procured the lightest weight fabrics made and, by tailoring them with a minimum of lining, have evolved two-garment suits of superlative lightness, yet whose lines can never be alienated by wear."

Men's Two-Garment Suits from 6.50 for linen to 35.00 for other fabrics.

Models include various Norfolks, both two and three buttons, with patch pockets or otherwise, and 1/2 or 1 silk or match lined.

White or fancy flannels Plain grey flannel's  
Fancy mohairs Tropical worsteds  
Mercerized linens Pongee Silks  
Blue serges

Outing Trousers, white or fancy stripes, in large assortment of patterns, 5.00  
Office Coats, in alpaca, pongee or black silk, from 2.50 for alpaca to 10.00 for silk

## Men's Bathing Suits at low tide prices today and tomorrow

Value 3.50 Special at 2.45

"Picking up pebbles on the seashore of values, we have just run across a consignment of men's bathing suits whose anxiety to be in the swim has induced them to adopt lower prices. They are regular 3.50 worsted garments, full fashioned, sleeveless or quarter sleeves, in plain colors or with white or red borders. All sizes from 34 to 50. What's yours?"

## Broadway Saks &amp; Company at 34th St.

## CUBAN VIEWS OF KNOX NOTE.

Gomez Organs Gratified: Some Havana Papers Say We're Afraid.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. HAVANA, July 20.—Secretary of State Knox's note denying that the United States intends to intervene in Cuba in the chief topic of editorial comment in the papers here to-day. Administration organs declare that it is proof that the United States will never think of intervening in Cuba's internal affairs